NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSTS.

THE DATE HERALD, two cents per comp. \$7 ner annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, two years setting at one cents per
comp, or \$5 per comm; the European Setting over Wednesday,
at account per copy; \$5 per annum; to any part of Great British,
or \$6 12 teams conto the Continued, both traduction may be to Conference Bettern on the teams and the traduction of the Continued and the traduction of the traduction of the Continued and the traduction of the continued and the continued as the continued and the continued as the continued and the continued and the continued as the continued and the continued as the con ents per copy, or \$2.75 per un min.
THE FANILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents pe copy, or Se per careau.

Filth TRARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important recognitions, adjected from one one-ten of the condet if used, will be schoonly position. September 2018 for the position of the condet of

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-JOCKO-UNCLE SAM-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-IRISH

WINTER GARDEN Broadway -HUNCHBACK. NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-PERF O'DAY-

BOWRRY THRATRE, BOWERS,-NEW YORK FIREMAN

HIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Gun Tou Thum-Cou, Nott-Learner Smal, &c., at all hours Temptation, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Etutorian Songa, Bunkmiques, Dances, &c.—This Black Bengade.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 535 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Bruidplas Bongs, Dances, &c.—Flat Foot Jake. HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIRTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.-DRAWING PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Brondway.-

New York, Wednesday, August 27, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Despatches from Gen. Pope's army recount ar affair at Warrenton on Monday, in which our troops were successful. The details of the late fight near Culpepper, and the attack of the rebels on Catlett's Station, will be found in our columns to-day. We publish a map illustrative of the scene of Generals Pope's and McClellan's armies. There is nothing later of importance to report from Gen. McClellan's headquarters. From Cincinnati we learn that Fort Donelson

has been attacked by the rebels, who were defeated. They numbered 450 infantry, 335 cavalry and two field pieces, and were commanded by Colonel Woodward. The fort was gallantly defended by Major Hart, with four companies of the Seventy Brst Ohio regiment.

Details of the movements of the rebels in Ken tucky and Alabama of an interesting character are given to-day.

Our naval correspondence from Texas and the South generally will be found highly interesting.

By the Hibernian, which arrived off Father Point yesterday, we have two days' later news from Europe. The most important item of intelligence touching the war is a letter from Earl Russell to Mr. Stuart, acting British Minister at Washingington in the absence of Lord Lyons. The letter is in reply to a despatch of Mr. Seward, relative to the condition of this country.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg on the 9th and Southampton on the 13th instant, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her news, however, is not so late as that we have already received and published, the Hibernian's dates being two days later.

There was a report in circulation in the city yesterday that a sailing vessel or steamer was troyed by fire on Monday night on the Long Island coast, near Montauk Point or East Hampton, but we received no verification of the report from the scene of alleged disaster up to the hour of going to press.

Our correspondent on board the United States bark Arthur, writing under date of July 26, off Aransas Bar, Texas, furnishes an interesting account of a successful mosquito naval expedition in that vicinity, under command of Captain Kittredge. The expedition captured the rebel fortifications at Christi Bayou. The works were found abandoned and the guns removed. On the 8th uit, the expedition seized fifty-two bales of cotton at Lamar nine miles from Aransas. The cetton was awaiting shipment on a schooner. On the same day it captured a schooner laden with cotton, en route for Corpus Christi, "to fill an order of the Confederate States government." The rebels have fitted out several small gunboats in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, and at last accounts a "brush' was anticipated between them and the federa

gunboats.

The late order of the Secretary of the Treasury requiring the Collector of Customs at this port to detail an officer to examine the lading of all ves sels chartered by the Quartermaster's Department to carry supplies to the army, has led to some im portant developments with regard to the manner in which goods of various kinds have been forwarded to persons claiming to be sutlers, and others engaged in swindling our soldiers by the sale of bad whiskey, gin, candies and knicknacks which, by their use, in many instances have doubtless caused much of the sickness in the ranks of our army. Vessels under the customary quar termaster's certificate, stating that they had on board "government stores," have been allowed to carry almost unlimited quantities of goods-in many instances contraband-on private speculation; and this order of the Secretary has not only seriously interfered with the business of these par ties, who have realized immense profits out o this trade, but we learn that the Quartermaster himself has taken umbrage at the course pur-sued by the Collector in supervising his ship-ments, and intimates that such interference with his rights will probably lead to th speedy termination of Mr. Barney's official life. The venerable Quartermaster, in fulminating his 'war orders," should remember that the Collector a only acting in accordance with the instructions

manifesting all goods on board. The Board of Supervisors met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. John Keyrer, the Register of Deeds, reported that the oath of allegiance had mistered to all the employes of the Board, and that out of the thirty-seven persons pine of these had volunteered for the war as soldiers. The Roard adjourned till next Tuesday at if , when they will commence balloting for Co. . . . and Inspectors of Election.

of the department, and that his best possible plan

Is to submit gracefully to the "powers that be,"

especially when he takes into consideration that

all that is required of masters in the clearance of their vessels is a strict compliance with the law in

In Bullalo, lies heater, Syracuse and Albany th stores are closed early in the afternoon, to enable every one to attend war meetings and assist in forwarding endstments.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the ited States Senate, after inspecting the Naval Academy at Newport, Blade Island, on Saturday,

partook of a clam bake, in company with Gov. Sprague, Mayor Cranston, Capt. Biake, and the officers and professors of the Academy.

The Sixty-ninth regiment New York State Milltia will arrive here to-day. They will march past the mass meeting in the Park, on their way from Jersey City to the armory. They will be escorted from Jersey City, where they will arrive at two o'clock P. M., by the members of the Common Council. Gen. Corcoran will march at the head of his old corps.

Ex-Governor Hicks, of Maryland, who declined brigadier generalship tendered him by the President, has joined a company as private, at Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland.
D. A. Mahony, editor of the Dubuque Herald,

who is now under arrest on a charge of treason, is the copperhead democratic candidate for Congress

in the Third district of Iowa.

The attention of brokers, and others who have already commenced demanding a premium on the new postage stamp currency, is directed to section 195 of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1855, which reads as follows:—"It shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp for any larger sum than that indicated upon the face; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not more than five hundred dol-

All the men employed in Jenks & Son's factory n Philadelphia, have been required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Jews of Syracuse, New York, have subcribed \$2,260 to aid the Fourth Onondaga regi-

Governor Gamble, of Missouri, in a speech at a war meeting in St. Louis, on the 21st inst., placed himself in the ranks of those who are in favor of driving the rebels to speedy destruction. He said he would exterminate the guerillas as fast as they were taken; he would make the wealthy secessionists pay the expenses of the war in Missouri, and he would drive the non-combatants down to Dixle.

By the new Congressional apportionment on the ensus of 1860, the States now in rebellion have ost five members of the House of Representatives. We have advices from Turks Islands to the 9th of August; but the details are entirely unimport The Royal Standard of the latest date, speaking of the salt crop, says:-The demand for salt has not been so great during the present week as it was the previous one. Six vessels, however, have been loading within the colony with our staple since our last week's report. The weather continues dry, and rakings are still going on, producing a superior quality and abundant quantity of salt. A meeting was held at Grand Turk on the lat of August to take into consideration a proposition to erect a national memorial to the late Prince Consort. The movement was very influenial and successful, the sum of £37 2s. 3d. having been contributed before the adjournment.

The market for beef cattle was buoyant and irm vesterday, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts were very heavy. The demand was active, and the cattle were all sold by twelve o'clock, at prices ranging from 61/2c. to 81/4c.a 81/4c.—general selling prices 734c. a Sc. Milch cows were quiet. Veals were steady. Sheep and lambs were in large supply, and 25c, a 50c, per head lower. Swine were also plenty and lower, with sales at 31/4c. a 31/4c. for corn fed, and 31/4c. a 21/4c. for still fed. The receipts were, 5,022 beeves, 87 cows, 487 veals, 16,379 sheep and amba, and 15,197 swine.

Stocks were again active yesterday, and prices of the leading railway shares and of government sixes were again better. The advance of the day was from 14 to 1 per cont. A few of the Western shares show a decline of 56 a 14. Money was very easy at 4 per cent; gold, 115%; exchange, 127 a 127%. The export of produce for the week amounts to nearly three millions of dollars. The cotton market was again firmer yesterday, and more active, closing at an advance of Mc. a lc. per lb-The sales footed up about 2,500 bales, on the basis of 47 kc. a 48c. per lb. Floor was heavy and dull, while prices were without change of moment. The sales were chiefly to the home trade, with some lots purchased for xport. Wheat was dull and heavy for common qualities of spring, &c., while good winter, in shipping order, with good amber and white, were firm, and prices unchanged. orn was irregular, though prices were without the of moment. New and old good sound Western mixed ower, with sales of mess at \$11 75 a \$11 87 , and of prime at \$2 96 a \$10 25. Sugars were quite steady, with ales of 800 hhds. Coffee was quiet and prices steady Freights were stoady, while engagements were mod rate. To Liverpool wheat was engaged at 13%d. 14d. in buik and ship's bags, and flour at 4s. To London wheat was at 14d., and flour was engaged at 4s. 3d., and tallow at 45s.

The Army of Virginia-The Enemy Still Held at Bay.

Our latest direct information from the army of General Pope is from stray passengers who brought the news down to Washington yesterday that there was an engagement at Warrenton on Monday, in which our forces were successful, having driven the enemy out of the town, which our troops were still holding at the latest advices. This expulsion of the rebels from Warrenton was previously reported, however, as having been accomplished by General McDowell's corps on Saturday last. If the rebels have since been repulsed in an effort to recapture the place, so much the better.

Let it suffice for the present that the extreme right of our army maintained its position at Warrenton on Monday last. We accept this fact as equivalent to a complete frustration of the designs of the enemy; for we doubt not that by Monday last the concentration of our forces rendered them abundantly able to meet all possible emergencies. The designs of the enemy were to turn the right flank of General Pope. to out off his supply trains, and to cut his army to pieces before it could form a junction with that of McClellan, and then to pounce upon McClellan and overwhelm him, and then to move triumphantly into Washington and dictate a treaty of peace from the White House.

The tremendous stakes for which the rebel leaders were thus playing were sufficient to encourage them to their utmost exertions to overhaif and crush the army of Pope before it could be sufficiently strengthened to repel them. And they have exerted themselves to the utmost to this end, in their forced marches upon short rations, in their cavalry incursions to cut off or destroy our supply and baggage trains, and in their desperate efforts at various points, for four or five days, to force their way across the Rappahannock. The river, bowever, at its ordinary summer level, can be forded almost anywhere between Warrenton and Fredericksburg; but recent heavy rains in the neighboring mountains had rendered it impassable for several days, except at the bridges and fords commanded by our batteries. Thus the elements have providentially come to our support at the very crisis when their intervention was most needed. It is not in the order of Providence that our government and our country shall be, by this insane rebellion, destroyed.

The insolent and confident rebel army from Richmond has been brought to a stand. It will next be compelled to face about to the south again ; and this time, from the severe lessons that we have learned from overestimating our own strength and despising that of the enemy in the field, we shall advance fully prepared to | ship and colleagues,

grapple with a rebel army of even three hundred thousand men, to rout it, and to gather up its broken fragments right on to the Gulf of Mexico. Let us push forward our reinforcements to Washington, so that Gen. Hallock may be able to turn the tables upon the rebel army before it falls back to its defences at Richmond

Volunteers Versus Conscripts. The government at Washington have appoint ed the 3d of September for the druft in all the States; but as many of the States will have ready by that time their quota of the 300,000 volunteers for three years or the war, and their quota of volunteers for the draft of 300,000 nilitia for nine months-and some have the double quota ready even now—it is deemed expedient, for many reasons, to defer drafting for a short period, till it is ascertained whether all the States will not send to the war their propor tions of the 600,000 men required as volunteers instead of half of them drafted troops. Several of the Governors have, for that purpose, already postponed the draft, by permission of the go vernment. For instance, the Governor of Maine has extended the time to the 10th of September; the Governor of Indiana to the 15th, and it is understood the Governor of New York will extend it to the 15th. Indeed, it is

impossible to have the roll for this State

prepared sooner than the middle of next

The feeling in favor of volunteering, and gainst the draft, is almost universal in the oyal States; and there can be no doubt that, if the government get all the men they want as fast as they need them, volunteers would be infinitely preferable to conscripts. More troops are now being offered than the government can properly organize, arm and equip; and if they continue to pour in at the same rate the draft probably will not be carried into effect All that the government can desire is to receive men as fast as they are in a position to use them; and, for the superior efficiency of the troops and the credit of the country, it is much better to fight the rebels with an army of enlisted recruits than an army of drafted men forced into the service. The effect in Europe, too, would be very different. If, within ninety days from the time that the President called for 600,000 men, that number should be enrolled, armed and equipped, the nations would stand amazed at our military resources, and at the same time be fully convinced of the unalterable determination of the republic to put down the rebellion, and of the certain success that must attend the rapid derelopment of such power.

The chief objection to volunteering in prefe rence to the draft is that the abolitionists, who have been equally active with the Southern secessionists in bringing on the war, would be thus exempted from the perils of battle, which they will take good care to avoid as long as they can. But they will answer for a reserve, and when the government needs men it mus take them without scruple. Greeley says there are 900,000 of them who have never yet smelled powder or pulled a trigger. If it be necessary to fall back on them, they must be taken in preference to niggers; and if they should never be needed to fight, a future Congress will consider the propriety of imposing a special war tax upon every able bodied man between eighteen and forty-five years of age who has not volunteered to fight for the Union. Meantime, democrats and conservatives, who have their hearts in the cause and hold the salvation of the Union paramount to the success of a fanatical idea, or even to the triumph of a party, will fight far better 'than those who have devoted their lives to the de struction of the glorious political fabric erected by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and their

In the next place, as regards the interests of the country pending the rebellion, the draft will bear no comparison with the volunteer system. The indiscriminate draft adopted makes no distinction between the unmarried man and him who has a wife and children to support. This is manifestly contrary to sound policy. In all European countries where there are large armies and conscription is necessary, there is the nicest distinction made between the different grades of persons liable to be drafted. First, the young unmarried man, who has no relatives depending upon him for support; then the unmarried man who may have a mother or sisters or infant brothers to take care of; then the married man without children; then the married man with only one child, and the married man with two or three children. By these wise gradations families are not ruined and made paupers of by taking their heads away, and the country is better served; for the young unmarried man makes the best soldier. Hereafter we trust Congress will adopt some such regulation for the draft, if ever drafting should become necessary again.

There can be no difficulty in getting the second levy of 300,000 as volunteers for nine months; for the farmers and agricultural laborers-the very best fighting material-have now for the most part done with their work, and by enlisting for the fall and winter months, when they have little or nothing to do, the rebellion will be crushed by next spring, and they can then return to their farms again in time for the sowing and planting of the next crop, and that with the proud consciousness that they have saved the republic. With the overthrow of rebellion and disunion South and North, prosperity will come back, every interest will revive, trade and commerce and manufactures will flourish again, and America will continue to be in the future, as she has been in the past, "the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world."

EARL RUSSELL ON ENGLISH NEUTRALITY .- We publish this morning a remarkable letter from Earl Russell to the British Charge d'Affairs at Washington in relation to an official communication addressed to him by Mr. Seward. Judging from the language and tone of this document, Mr. Seward's letter to his lordship must have been equally remarkable, though of its precise object we are left in ignorance. In the communication that we publish Earl Russell claims to be at the head of the foreign department of a government which has ever exhibited a neighborly and disinterested feeling towards this country, and which, since the commencement of the war, has observed the strictest neutrality towards it. On these assertions we have no comments to offer, further than to recall the attention of the public to the language employed towards the North during the period referred to by the English government organs, se well as to the open aid afforded to the rebels, with the full cognizance of his lord-

THE WAR MENTINA To-DAY .- The city was meeting in the Park this afternoon ought to be immense in numbers, patriotic in spirit, practical in measures and beneficial in results. So it will be, if it truly represents the sentiments of our citizens. To make it so, no man should be absent who can possibly attend, and no man should attend without having resolved to do semething, either personally or by his money, for his country and its success in putting down this rebellion. The objects of the meeting are, first, to fill up the New York regiments now in the field; second, to fill up the State quotas of three years and nine months men; third, to fill up the Corcoran brigade before September 1. These are good objects, and commend themselves to every loyal man. There should beand there need be-no drafting in the glorious State of New York. Every man who goes to the war from this State should go as a volunteer. Now no recruit need join the army with out being able to provide amply for his family from his bounties and his pay. If the draft be enforced, many families will be left destitute; many wives and children will be left without means of support; many widows and orphans will be left to the charities of those who re main; for all bounties cease when drafting begins, and all who delay, in order to sell themselves as substitutes for richer men, may them selves be drafted, or may not be able to obtain as much money as substitutes es they can now

as volunteers. For these reasons, and for others which will readily suggest themselves to every reader, the city of New York ought to render a draft unecessary by enlisting her quota forthwith. This can be easily done if the means are provided and the subject fully understood. We hope, therefore, that the speeches this afternoon will be brief and to the point, and that every orator will resolve, before he goes upon the stand, that every sentence he utters shall bring a recruit to the army, and that he will waste no precious time in platitudes or politics. We ope that every man who can will go to the meeting resolved to volunteer, and thus give an emphasis and a moral to the speakers' remarks. We hope that every man who cannot volunteer will take a recruit to the meeting, and thus send a substitute in advance. We hope that every man who can neither volunteer nor find a recruit will take all the money he can raisethousand, a hundred, fifty, ten, or even five dollars-and subscribe it towards the bounty fund. If this be done heartily, cordially, and with a spirit worthy of this great city, this metropolis of the Union, there will be no necessity for a draft. The motto of the day is: No drafting in New York city. Better a thousand dollars for a volunteer than one hundred dollars for a substitute.

THE EXCLUSION OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPOND ENTS FROM THE ARMY .- The President, or Se oretary Stanton, or General Halleck, or whoever is personally and particularly responsible for the order excluding correspondents from the army, should plainly understand that his order does not affect the newspapers or hurt the enemy so much as it does the loyal people of the country.

The countless, and perhaps groundless, rumors now set affoat by unscrupulous men, and by certain newspapers which seem to have obtained an exemption from the government orders in regard to the publication of war news, are creating a most painful and hurtful excitement in the public mind. Business is disturbed, recruiting is hindered, and the families of solliers in the field are greatly distressed by these reports, which, if true, may be exaggerated, and which, even if untrue, no one is authorized to contradict.

In thus tying the hands of all the press because a few newspapers were unpatriotic enough to give information to the enemy, the authorities at Washington not only needlessly interfere with those papers which have obeyed vernment, but are also morally bound to supply the place of the press, as far as relieving the natural anxiety of the general public, and particularly of the relatives of soldiers, is conerned, by the regular publication of reliable bulletins from the seat of war.

This plan was adopted by the Russian goernment during the Crimean war, and was found to work admirably. The bulletins were impartial, and stated the truth without exaggeration, extenuation or comment. But if this plan was necessary in a military despotism like that of Russia, how much the more necessary is it in this country, where every soldier is a free citizen, and where our volunteers come from among the intelligent, reading, thinking masses of the people? Our government owes this favor, at least, to such a people as that which has made this war memorable in the annals of patriotic devotion.

The government need not fear the press of this country, which, as Earl Russell observes in a letter published this morning, ought to be permitted the same freelom and independence of discussion as that of England. If however, the press is to be excluded from the army news, the government must do the daily work of the press in announcing the facts of the war, so as to expose all false statements and offset all incorrect rumors; and this can only be done by a daily official bulletin, which shall tranquillize and relieve the minds of the people. The loyal newspapers will cheerfully assist in this work by publishing the bulletin and sending it to every house in the country.

What is done, however, must be quickly.

BOUNTIES AND ENLISTMENTS .- Much dissatisfac tion is expressed in all quarters at the muddle about the bounties. Some recruits have recently received two bundred dollars in federal. State, local and private bounties, and this fact occasions jealousy and complaints among men who enlisted earlier and received less bounty Again, many men refuse to enlist even at the present excessive bounties, expecting that even more money will be paid before the draft is enforced. Again, the recruits are promised their advance instalment of the State bounty within forty-eight hours after enlistment; but the paymaster at Albany is so overrun with work that sometimes the necessary certificates are withheld for two weeks, while the recruits murmur and their poor families suffer. To remedy these and other evils, some arrangement should be made to equalize the bounties throughout the State, and for the prompt payment of the advance bounties. A general bounty fund, into which all State, local and private bounties could be paid, and from which all recruits could be immediately supplied with their advance money, seems to us best calculated to effeet these two objects.

L. WING INFORMATION FROM THE ENEMY. Now that General Halleck has perfected his arrangements for excluding all newspaper reporters from our army, will he not be kind nough to see to it that General Stuart's rebel cavalry are also kept out of our lines? The rebels probably learned more about the number and positions of our troops from General Pope's private and official papers, if captured, as reported, than they could from all the newspaper correspondents in the country, even if all editors and reporters violated their parole of honor as often as those of the radieal

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the United States Gunboat

The United States steam gunboat Unadilla, Command Collins, arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, August 20, and Delaware Breakwater 26th, at half-pest six

She reports, August 23, off Cape Hatterns, pa steamship Ericsson, from Port Royal for Hampton Roads, having in tow ship Planter.

Everything remained quiet at Port Royal. The health of those attached to the squadron, together with the troops, was goods. The excitoment concerning the ram

expected from Savannah had entirely subsided—de erters having reported that she was a failure—leak badly and could not be steered.

The Unadilla has the following officers

The Commander—N. Collins.

Reccutive Officer and Acting Master—Reward Van Stoo.

Acting Masters—Wm. L. Tuttle and Peter N. Cruse.

Pirst Assistant Engineer (Acting Ohief)—Edward Mars-

and.

Assistant Surgeon—C. T. Hubbard.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—Geo. B. Tripp.

Third Assistant Engineers—R. H. Thurston, H. S. Le
rd and Frank Bell, Jr.

Master's Motes—Win. H. Brice and Geo. E. Thomas.

Captain's Clerk—J. Collins.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., August 12, 1862. Timely Measures of General Hunter—An Example Worthy of Imitation—The Weather—The Revel Ram Fingal, do. which meets with the hearty applause of everybody here, except the army sutlers and storekeepers who have come here to make quick fortunes by imposing on the poor soldier. The measure inaugurated is the establish-ment of a terriff of prices for goods sold, allowing the seller a paying, reasonable profit, but in no case permitting exterion, which has been carried on here ever since the arrival of our troops. The prices to be charged are not much ahead of those in New York. In fact, our new retail prices of some articles named in the tariff will bear a favorable comparison with the wholesale prices in

your city.

The penalty to be imposed for exceeding these prices is confineation of property and closing the stores. The penalty for not keeping the counterated articles on hand

is closing the stores.

It is tolerably healthy here, although I have counted ten innerals in one day. The heat since the 4th of the motth has been intense and almost unbearable.

The ceiebrated ram Fingal has not yet visited us, and we den't think she will venture; but if she should there is a force prepared to meet her.

Perhaps Hunter may be relieved from this department. If he should be, and General Brannan promoted and put in command and reinforced, I think we would soon date our letters from Charleston and Savannah.

Another Riot Between Irish and Negroes in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Grantte, August 25.]

We heard of over half a dezen free fights in different parts of the city, and at cleven o'clock last night the station houses were completely filled with riotous people. The most serious disturbance was between the negre and Irish residents of Becktown. The difficulty was started by a fight between a saddle-colored negro, George Brown, and the keeper of a doggery, one Thomas Larkin, in which the latter seemed to have been the party in fault.

They met on the corner of Seventh street and Broadway, and after a rather severe fist light, Brown turned and ran, seeing a crowd approaching to aid his assailant Being urged on by these people, Larkin pursued Frown, who made another stand, drow a dirk, and stabbed his tormenter twice—once just above the left cyc, and once to the left of the lower portion of the ness.

Feeing this, the crasy crowd made a rush for the negro and his brother, Syras Brown, both of whom ran to the building in Broadway and took refuge on the roof, first having armed themselves.

This was a very injudicious selection for a place of defence, for they were soon unmercifully pilted with stones, by which Syras was seriously injured on the lend.

The police having arrived at this juncture, the negroes were taken in charge and marched in the direction of the himmend street station house.

The crowd followed, increasing as it went, with the apparent design of seizing and killing the prisoners.

By hard work, the police, under Lieutenant Harmon, held their prisoners, although constantly beget by the crowd, some of whom amused themselves by throwing sticks and stenes at thom.

At the station house another rush was made to take them, but the points of their fixed bayonets kept them back long enough to secure the objects of their rage.

At that time, about half-past six, the crowd was so large that it completely cheked up the street.

The disturbance in Bucktown continued to a late hour of the evening, but matters were finally straightened by the arrival of a large force of police.

During the troubles several men were severely beaten, and a nego tearement on the northeast corner of Seventh and Sycamore streets was completely sacked.

The Turf.
PASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING. Tursday, August 26-Purse and stake \$200, mile heats

og affair throughout. The same borses trotted last week when one of them was withdrawn before the termination of the contest; and to make another race between them after such a conclusion as the last, and expect people to patronize such sport, is looking for something that will be pretty difficult to find. The proprietor must, ere this, have seen and felt, pecuniarily, the felly of giving purses for every field of third or fourth class horses that may be made up. The public want to see speed of the first class. and must have a race worth the almighty dollar charged at the gates, or they will stay at home, save their money, or look elsewhere for sport that will suit them better.

ANOTHER CORRECTION FOR THE TIME RECORD,-On Monday mare Peerless two miles to wagon in the unprecedented time of four minutes and fifty-nine seconds. The first time of four minutes and fifty-nine seconds. The first quarter of a mile was performed in thirty-eight and a half seconds; the half mile in 1:164; the next half mile in 1:144—making the first mile in 2:204. The first quarter of the second mile was done in thirty-seven seconds, the half mile in 1:13; the mile in 2:2845, and the two miles, as stated above, in 4:59. This is eight seconds faster than the fastest public time over made. Flora Temple trotted in 5:97.

Thurlow Weed arrived at the Aster House at a lat-hour on Monday night from Albany. He will leave for Europe next Saturday.

Europe next Saturday.

Hon, J. C. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived at the Astor House yesterday.

1. Jasige and family and E. D. Feffts, of Boston; Nicholms Carter, of England; F. St. George Smith, of Ireland; S. Sichel, of Montreal; Stophen Hernard, of Toronto; F. De Beaumont, of Washington, and H. Couheanx, of New Grieans, are stopping at the Brevort House.

Care, A. C. Nicen, of Monticelly, Judge N. H. Swayne.

Gen. A. C. Niven, of Menticsile; Judge N. H. Swayne, of Columbus, Chie; A. Stickney, of the United States Cosst Survey; Major J. O. Maso, of the United States Army; Br. T. S. Verdi, of Washington; C. Lifle, of Paris; O. E. Babcock, of the United States Engineers, and W. E. Morris, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Metropolitan

Hon. Jesiah Randall and wife, and W. Mason and wife, of Philadelphia; Hon. Channey Vibhard Hon, Jesian Raddan and Wile, and W. Sason and Wile of Philadelphia; Hon Chaudeey Vibbard, of Albany; Rev. C. E. Lindsley and Wile, of Southport, Conn.; Samue Lapham, of Boston; W. H. Tallmange, of Poughteepsie, and W. H. Clay and family, of New Orleans, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Bakom, of Binghamton; S. S. Smith and wife, of Cincionati; Wyman Crow, of St. Louis; G. T. Rice, of Worcester, Mass.; M. Walker, of Colorado Territory; J. S. Craven, of Norwich; W. Griswold and H. Williams and wife, of Hautord; W. H. Gray, of Philadelpha; Dr. Forsyth, of Newburg, and H. Martin and wife, of Chicago, were among the arrivals at the Astor House yesterday.

United States Marshal's Office. ARREST OF ALLEGED SECESSIONISTS.

Acquer 26 .- Selomon B. Eilthorp was arrested at 648 Broadway as an alleged secessionist, and having declared that he was in favor of the South. John Benjamane was arrested at Fiver Head, Suffelk county, on a charge of discouraging enlistments. The Marshal held both parties for examination.

New Jersey Disloyalists to be Tried by Military Law.
TRESTON, N. J., August 26, 1362.
By an order from Washington, Measure, Rugler and Wright, new prisoners in Burlington county, in this State, are to be removed to Washington City prison, to be tried by a military commission.

Marine Disaster.

Arrived brig J. W. Spencer, from Tribidad Look, mur repairs quat \$1,000, and the park's \$000.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

-

Departure of Three Thousand More ARRIVAL OF THE NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUM-TEERS, FOURT SENTH CONNECTICUT AND EIGHTEENTS MAINE BEGINEN'S. ETC.

NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE. This fine regiment, one thousand strong, arrived at size o'clock yesterday morning as the depot in Jersey City, by the steamer Commonwealth, from Concord and Groton, en roule for the seat of war. The officers and men looked very fresh and healthy, and on landing attracted couniderable notice. They came by way of Worcester and Providence, and before leaving Concord were presented by Governor Berry with a splendid new stand of colors. His Excellency ando a very spirit-sterring and appropriate speech to the gallaut officers and manual the Minth.

speech to the gallant officers and mentof the Binth.
Colonel E. Q. Follows, the commandant, received his
military education at West Point, and is looked spon as
the leading military commander of New Hampshire. He
was formerly Adjutant of the First New Hampshire regiment, and afterwards was promoted to be Colonel of the
Third, from which he was owdered to the command of
the Ninth. He has also been reson mended from the
proper quarter to be appointed brigadies general, a commission which he is soon expected to reletive. His public services eminently qualify him for such a poshbon,
and his military career is too well under to require and his military career is too well known to require further comment. He is both kind and indulgent to he

nen, and at the same time a strict disciplinarian.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert B. Titus resolved his educations.

men, and at the same time a strict decoperation.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert B. Titus received his education at Yale College, and was an officer in the Second New Hampshire. He was also a prominest officer in the United States-Signal Corps.

Major Geo. W. Everett is one of the leading lawyers of New Hampshire, and has given up his profession for the present to do active service in the field on behalf of the country and the Union.

Adjutant Geo H. Chandler, of Concord, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has been Assistant Secretary of State. He is looked upon as a fine officer, being one of the best scholars in the State of New Hampshire.

Surgeon W. A. Webster is a graduate of Long Island College, Brooklyn, and is well adapted to fill his present position, being well read in surgery.

Most of the staff and line officers are college graduates, and the regiment is looked upon as one of the best that has yet left New Hampshire.

The following is a list of the officers:—

Colonel—Enoch Q. Fellows.

Lieut next Colonel—Herbort B. Titus.

Major—George W. Everett.

Ady u and—George H. Chandler.

Quar termoster—Carleton B. Hutchins.

Assiant Surgeons—John S. Emerson and Francis M.

Gibson.

Chapilain—Edward M. Gushee.

ibson. Chaplain—Edward M. Gushee.

Adon B. Bennett.

Company A—Captain, Leonard H. Pillsbury; First Lieutenant, Wm. S. Fillsbury; Second Lieutenant, Oliver P. Newcomb.

Company B—Captain, S. Judson Alexander; First Lieutenant, Willard N. Haradon; Second Lieutenant, T. Melville thisholm.

Company G—Captain, Augustus S. Edgerly; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Tilton; Second Lieutenant, Charles D. Comp

Copp.
Company D—Captain, Chester C. Stevens; First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Hough; Second Lieutenant, Albert G.

Company E—Captain, Daniel C. Buswell; First Lieute ant, Asa T. Hutchinson; Second Lieutenant. James N. Edminstor.

Company F.—Captain, Androw J. Stone; First Lioutemant, Wm. P. Moses; Second, John E. Mason.

Company G.—Captain, Smith A. Whitfield; First Lioutemant, Orville Smith; Second, Charles A. Harnden.

Company H.—Captain, Charles W. Edgerly; First Lioutemant, John G. Lawis; Second, James Blaisdell.

Company H.—Captain John W. Pabblit; First Lioutemant, Jacob Green; Second, Nelson N. Sawyer.

Company K.—Captain John B. Cooper; First Lieutemant, Ervin T. Case; Second, William J. Brown.

FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, numbering opwards of one thousand strong, Colonel Morris, arrived at pier No. 2 North river yesterday morning at six o'clock. They came from Hartord in the steamer City of Hartford. After delaying for an hour and a half in preparing themselves to ge on board the Elizabethport steamer, everything being in readiness, they started precisely at eight o'clock for Elizabethport, whence they proceeded en route by the Camden and Amboy Haitroad to their destination. They are young, healthy and robust looking sodiers, and will de good execution in the field. They are armed with the Enfeld and Springield rifle.

The following is a list of the officers:—
Uclonel—D. Siorris.

Lieutemant Colonel—Sanford H. Perkins.

Major.—Cyrus C. Clark.

Adjudant—Theophins G. Fills.

Quartermaste:—Charles F. Dibble.

Nurg. on—P. G. Rockwell.

Assidant Surgeon—Levi Jewett and Frederick A. Dustley.

Chaplain—H. S. Stevens.

Chaplain—H. S. Stevens.
Sergean: Major—H. P. Goddard.
Sergean: Major—H. P. Goddard.
Commissury Sergeant—Julius Knowlton.
Company A—Captain, James D. Merritt; First Lieutenant, George M. Moorehouse; Second, ——.
Commun. E. Captain. E. Cibblins: First Lieutenant. I.

tonant, George M. Moorehouse; Second,

Company B.—Captain, E. Gibbins: First Lieutenant, J.
C. Brootch; Second, Walter B. Lucas,
Company C.—Captain, S. W. Carpenter; First Lieutenant,
F. J. Seymour; Second, James F. Simpson.
Company D.—Captain,
Ty: Second, C. C. Vinten.
Company R.—Captain. ry; Second, C. C. Vinten.

Company E—Captain, W. H. Jubbs; First Lieutenans,
M. F. Iiali; Second, C. P. Baldwin.

Company F—Captain, J. E. Blinn; First Lieutenans,
Samuel A. Moore; Second, Theodore A. Stanley.

Company G—Captain, Samuel Willard; First Lieutenans,
Wm. W. Hart; Second, — Sherman.

Company II—Captain, Samuel H. Davis; First Lieu-tenant, Henry Lee; Socond, James E. Comstock. Company I—Captain, Island P. Bronson; First Lieu-tenant, James L. Townsend; Second, Samuel Fiske. Company K—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, James B. Cort; Second, George Crossby.

B. Cort; Second, George Crossby.

THE EIGHTEENTH MAINE.

The Eighteenth regiment of Maine arrived in this crosserday marning from Banger in the sicamer Bay Sta They are a fine body of men, and number one thouse and twenty-five. The ladies of Banger, previous to departure of the regiment, presented them with a spidic American flag. They have been in camp one men and have aiready learned much of a soldier's de Major tharles Hamilin, of the corps, is a son of the V Prosident. They took their departure from Jersey C for Washington shortly after arrival. The men are are with kinded rides, which they will no doubt use we effect when the time arrives. effect when the time arrives :—
Colonel—Daniel Chaplin, of Bangor,
Lieutendu Colone—Thes. H. Taibet, of Machias.

Catalet - Italica Chapter, of Bangor.

Lieutendu Colore - Thos. H. Taibot, of Machias.

Major - Charles Hamilia, of Bangor.

Acquiari - R. B. Shophard, of Fangor.

Guertermanter - Horatio Pitcher, of Bangor.

Surgeon - Rotheus E. Paine, of Hampden.

Assignat Major - J. A. Lancey, et Langer.

Guertermanter Sergeon - C. D. Dwinell, of Bangor.

Hagailal Sheverd - B. C. Frost, of Langer.

Drum Major - Jos. Bither, of Bangor.

Drum Major - Jos. Bither, of Bangor.

Captann - W. C. Clark, Company A, of Lincoln; S. W.

Baggett, Company B, of Bangor; Z. A. Smith, C. mpany C, of Elsworth, C. V. Crossman, Company D, of Bangor; W.

S. Clark, Company E, of Sangerville, L. Hinckley, Company F, of Hampden; S. A. Colby, Company G, or Bucksport; H. G. Smith, Company H, of Columbia; Jos. Atwell, Company I, of Orono; Geo. W. Sahme, Company K, of Enstport.

First Lieutenants - C. W. Nute, Company A, of Lincoln; F. C. Low, Company B, of Bangor; W. T. Parker, Company

First Licatenania—C. W. Nate, Company A, of Lincoln; P. C. Low, Company B, of Banger; W. T. Parker, Company P, C. of Ellawerth; F. E. Shaw, Company D, of Banger; J. W. Cartk, Company E, of Sangerville; R. E. Hersey, Company F, or Banger; F. C. Howes, Company G, of Orland; Thee, H. Palmer, Company H, or Millbridge, A. J. Jaquith, Company I, of Chitown; Wm. R. Pattangale, Company K, of Peinbroke.

Second Licatenania—S. E. Burnham, Company A, of Lincoln; Charles E. Robinson, Company B, of Ranger; George W. Grant, Company C, of Ediavorch; A. B. Marston, Company C, of Emigre; F. A. Commings, Company E, of Ranger; G. R. Fernald, Company F, of Levant; E. S. Wardwell, Company C, of Booker; W. R. Newenham, Company H, of Cherryfield; S. J. Oakes, Company I, of Oidtown; S. U. Tsibra, Company K, of East Machina.

Military Movements in New York and THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

General Arthur and his pesistants are up to their care business. There are now fifty regiments fairly organized in the State, and awaiting the necessary preparations to be made in order to march "enward to Richmond," A visit to this office and a glauce at facts and figures in black and write will show the rapid strides which recruiting is making throughout the State. There appears to be fittle death now that crafting will not have to be resorted to in the State of New York.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE. The medical impediors room at the mustering office in White street continues to be crowded at all horse of the day with recruits undergoing inspection. Yesterday there must have been over three hundred men inspected.

THE ENROLMENT OFFICE.

Things are processing smoothly and rapidly at the enrolment office, No. 82 Broadway. There is now little difficulty experienced by the enrolling officers. In Brocklyn, however, two woman were brought before legacty happeter Folk for interfering with those officers at the discharge of their duty. They were both reprimanded and dismissed.

FOURTH SENATOPIALL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

The above regiment, is about being attached to the brightenian.

The above regiment is about being attached to the brigade under Georep', Corcoran. The following despatch from the General was received yesterday:—

Col. Peter M. Odermott, tity Assembly Rooms, Now. York.—You are authorized to proceed with the enlistment of recruits for your regiment for my brigade. The Governor ho's given his assent. Will arrive with the Sixty-ninth on Wednesday.

MICH. ALL CORCURAN. Brigadian General.

MICHAEL CORCURAN, Brigadier General. The following letter has been received by Colonel James Bowen, President of the Police Commissioners, from Ada